

Get Out of the Rut

Are you in a rut?

Can't save anything—and don't much care whether you do or not?

A good many people are in the same fix.

The first thing to do is—GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Get it firmly fixed in your mind that "HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN."

THINK that you can save—really WANT to save, and you CAN SAVE.

This is the testimony of the people who are saving.

The Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company

"The Old Bank on the Corner," Montpelier, Vermont.
Depository of the State of Vermont

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

State Monopoly on Basis of Private Ownership.

The British government and Parliament appear to have made up their minds to enact legislation providing for the administration of the railways upon the plans submitted some time ago, a plan which provides for public control without public ownership. The private owners are to be permitted to leave their capital in the enterprises, which appears to be pretty nearly the limit of their privilege. The bill which is to group the railways provide for the method of their administration, the control of their rates, etc., has been under consideration for some time by two standing committees of the House of Commons and is now ready for the final legislative stages. Its passage will establish what is virtually a system of state operation at the expense of private capital, and conditions which have been created under government control will presumably be continued.

The railways bill establishes what amounts to a state monopoly in the United Kingdom, although the promise is made that a rates tribunal is to be established, immediately upon the passage of the bill, rates which will secure to the investor a return equal to that of 1913. Critics of the measure, having regard to the greatly increased costs of operations under state control, do not believe that any such return can be made except upon the basis of rates which will constitute an intolerable burden upon industry.

A recent computation by a British financial paper, the Banker's magazine, placed the fall in the market value of the ordinary shares of 26 British railroads since the period just prior to the outbreak of the war, at 42 per cent, while the fall in British government stocks during the same period had been only 34 per cent. The coal strike of course, made matters much worse for the railways, but even with this factor out of the way the ability of the roads to earn much more than their fixed charges appears to be a matter of doubt.

On the other hand, the companies have largely increased their reserves, presumably at the expense of the service to the public; probably all the amount so gained may be required for the rehabilitation of the lines. The whole situation as it appears to the British public and to the investors is full of uncertainty, with the indications pointing to nothing better than the discouraging experience of the past few years.—Montreal Gazette.

PLAINFIELD

Dance, Masonic hall, North Montpelier, Monday, Aug. 15; Hardwick orchestra.—adv.

Dr. L. H. Crabtree, chiropractor of Barre, representing Gage & Gage, will be at Bancroft inn, Plainfield, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.—adv.

WAITSFIELD

Mark Seaver, who lost his pocket-book containing quite a sum of money last Friday, has got no trace of it yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neill and Miss Delia Joslin and Florence and Lillian Whitcomb are expected from Ceres, Cal., the last of the month.

NORTH MONTPELIER

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CAN TEMPER COPPER.

Laporte, Ind., Man Gets Patent on Process Long Lost to Industry.

The skill of the ancients has come to Walter Laporte of Laporte, Ind. He has invented a method of tempering copper and has been granted letters patent by the government.

Tempered copper has been found in the ruins of Babylon and in Egypt, but modern science has been unable to find a process to duplicate the skill of the mechanics of past ages. Laporte, who is a machinist, picked up a stray page from a scientific work on the subject while going to work one morning, and read of the lost art. He immediately spent his spare time in experimenting in the cellar of his home. Success followed his efforts, he says, and a patent was granted.

The value of tempered copper in industry is universally recognized, as copper never produces sparks and cutting tools made of copper could be used at high speed with no danger. There are three stages to the Laporte process. The first treatment of the pure copper, he says, makes it harder than copper has been ever made, but not alloyed, but still keeps it ductile and pliable. The second treatment makes it as hard as steel, and the third is described as making it so hard that it cannot be cut by the best steel jaws, files or chisels.

Mr. Laporte cites several of the many instances where tempered copper tools or machines will be of advantage. In repairing a leaking gas tank car, the car must be left open 21 days so that all the explosive vapor may be dissolved in air. The reason is that a spark from the steel tools in the repair of the tank will ignite the gas. But with tempered copper tools the car can be repaired at once, because there is no possibility of sparks.

Copper will corrode dangerously in salt water, hence the new metal can be used in propeller shafts and screws on ocean vessels, for, Laporte says, it will be as hard as the hardest composition shaftings, with none of the brittleness of many tempered metals.—Chicago Daily News.

Let 'Em Stay.

Dorothy—O, dear! How am I ever going to get these cigarette stains off my fingers?

Madge—Why do you want to get them off? Do you want people to think you are hopelessly old-fashioned?—New York Sun.

Expressing His Sentiments.

"You couldn't call it flirting."
"No."
"And on the other hand it wasn't exactly respectful."
"What did he do?"
"He stood on the curb and applauded as she passed by."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

RANDOLPH

Heber Holman of New Haven, Conn., joined Mrs. Holman here recently and has been with relatives for a week in town.

EAST MONTPELIER

Dance, Masonic hall, North Montpelier, Monday, Aug. 15; Hardwick orchestra.—adv.

CABOT

Dance, Masonic hall, North Montpelier, Monday, Aug. 15; Hardwick orchestra.—adv.

STOWE

On account of the Lamotte Valley fair at Morrisville next week the farm bureau canning demonstration has been postponed from the 24th to the 30th, when it will be held at the Community church kitchen.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. West, Mrs. Almiria Shlayton and Mrs. T. B. Smith were in Duxbury Saturday to attend the funeral of Mr. West's mother, Mrs. Emma West, who died at the Heaton hospital in Montpelier Wednesday, after a short illness with pneumonia.

Mrs. H. S. Gibbs is at the Mary Fletcher hospital, where she underwent a surgical operation Friday. Mr. Gibbs accompanied her to Burlington. Mrs. Emma Bailey has charge of the Gibbs' home during Mrs. Gibbs' absence.

J. C. Benson, L. S. Small, E. M. Houshoun and M. J. Hill of the board of directors of the Mt. Mansfield Creative Creamery association were in Burlington on business Friday.

Miss Azella Goodell of Bridgeport, Conn., is passing the week with Mrs. J. C. Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Christianson and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Leith passed the week end in camp at South Hero.

C. A. Tomlinson, who has been ill since Thursday, is recovering.

Mrs. Dorothy Dunn, housekeeper for W. R. Culver, has been called to Mass. N. H., by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Jane Tomlinson has returned from Northfield.

The girls of the Polyanna club have voted to conserve the proceeds of their candy sales and other activities as a nucleus for a fund to provide a parish house for the Community church society.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dunham and son and daughter and Mr. Dunham's mother, Mrs. Roanney Dunham, who motored here Thursday from Calais to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Weeks, were accompanied by Miss Stella Marshall of Lowell, who remained for a few days at the Weeks home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bunley, who have passed several days of their honeymoon at the Green Mountain inn, went Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Small on the Randolph road.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers of Fitchburg, Mass., and Mrs. Bowers' grandfather, Edward Kaiser of Greensboro, are visiting Mrs. D. R. Smith and other friends in Stowe. Mrs. Bowers was formerly Miss Lou Weasen of Stowe.

A FARM CREDITS JOKER?

Senate Amendment With Doubtful Economic Possibilities.

The farm credits bill, as passed by the Senate contains an amendment added by the House which would require the committee which may be regarded with suspicion and is deserving of all its qualifications and safeguards, a good deal like the "warehouse plan" which was a burning issue in politics 30 years ago. That plan was that the government should store wheat and cotton and other crops and make advances on them to the farmers.

Under this amendment the war finance corporation is authorized, in "exceptional cases," to advance on terms not inconsistent with the act, to purchase from financial institutions notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other instruments of indebtedness secured by chattel mortgages, warehouse receipts, bills of lading or other instruments in writing, conveying or securing marketable title to staple agricultural products, including livestock. No such obligations, however, shall be purchased which have a maturity at the time of purchase of more than five years. The total of advances made under these particular sections of the law shall not at any time exceed \$1,000,000,000.

This power is to be exercised only in "exceptional cases," but it is not contemplated that these cases will be very numerous, because a billion dollars, 40 per cent of the capital and bonds devoted to the relief of the farmers, may be loaned through financial institutions to farmers on chattel mortgages for not over five years on their crops and cattle. The "agrarian bloc" manifested great resentment at the President's disapproval of the National bill and the introduction of his authority of the Kellogg bill. But they must be well enough satisfied with the administration satisfied they have amended it.

The primary purpose, and pretty much the only purpose, of the original Kellogg bill was to finance exports. To that end it offered loans to producers as well as to traders and it offered to lend to banks that had already made advances to producers. But the "agrarian bloc" has now got into the bill a provision that goes far beyond that. The war finance corporation will have a billion dollars to lend to farmers, "in exceptional cases," on chattel mortgages of their staple crops, including cattle, for five years.

Apparently not much attention has been paid to the warning of the President at Plymouth that the duty of the citizen is to support the government rather than look to the government to support him.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Prohibition in Virginia.

Here in Virginia—and the same holds true of other states—the breakdown of the enforcement perhaps is due largely to the assumption of police powers by the federal government. While the jurisdiction of the government and the states is concurrent, the result is the divided, and neither federal nor state officers are enforcing the laws.

Disrespect for the law is something new in Virginia. The federal government having failed so miserably it seems that Virginia must take up enforcement where it left off when the government made its fresh nervous into its police powers, and recover the ground it has lost. The incoming governor is a fighting prohibitionist and as governor it will be his wish as well as his duty to see that the prohibition laws are respected and enforced. It will be an arduous task and his powers are hedged about with constitutional limitations, but with the united support of all law-respecting citizens he should be equal to the emergency of returning Virginia to the ranks of law-abiding states. He will have the entire law as a powerful weapon in his hand, and if he undertakes a cleaning out of the illicit distillers and the routing of the vast army of bootleggers, he will have the assistance of all who are worthy of being called Virginians.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

HE COULD HARDLY CROSS THE STREET

Middlebury Man Gets Rid of Rheumatism—Wife Is Also Restored to Health

"I have read some wonderful statements about Tanlac, but I don't believe there are many people in the world who have more cause to be grateful for what it has done than my wife and myself," said R. T. Black of Middlebury, Vt.

"As for myself, I suffered six years from rheumatism and got to where every bone in my body ached, but it was worse in my legs than anywhere else. I just had to creep along, and it actually took me five minutes to walk across the street from the boiler to the power house. My stomach was upset, too.

"Tanlac took hold of me and made a new man out of me. It put my stomach in apple-pie order, rid me of the rheumatism and made me gain twenty-two pounds.

"My wife's improvement was just as remarkable as mine. Her main trouble was with her stomach and I never saw anybody suffer like she did from indigestion. Everything she ate soured and caused gas to form, and I have seen her gasp for breath until I thought she would smother to death before my eyes.

"Tanlac brought her out like it did me. She eats anything and everything now and has gained seventeen pounds in weight. Only the best and grandest medicine ever made could make such a remarkable change as Tanlac has in her."

Tanlac is sold in Barre by Cummings & Lewis; G. C. Smith, Groton; E. W. Gilman, Marshfield; E. P. Leavitt, Plainfield; and by the leading drug-gists in every town.—Adv.

TENTS AT FAIRS

Tuberculosis Association To Have "Camp of Modern Health Crusaders."

It is the plan of the Vermont Tuberculosis association, Inc., to have this season at the State and county fairs a tent called the "Camp of the Modern Health Crusaders." The camp will be divided into two sections and will be in charge of a nurse. In one section the nurse will weigh, measure, etc., and then pass the child on to the other apartment of the tent where Lady "Nalavena," from information secured from the nurse, will tell the child's health fortune, give him a health crusader's chore record card, etc.

Where the tent is not used the association will have the weighing and measuring simply. In the following places the work will be carried on more extensively: Middlebury, Rutland, Brattleboro, White River Junction, St. Johnsbury.

The fairs have been arranged as follows: August 30-31, September 1-2, Middlebury, Miss Beardsley with tent; August 30-31, Springfield, Miss Sanderson; 7, 8, and 9, Rutland, Miss LaVallee with tent; September 6, 7, 8, and 9, Essex Center, Miss Beardsley; September 6, 7, 8, and 9, Barton, Mrs. Alexander; September 13, 14, 15, St. Johnsbury, Mrs. Alexander with tent; September 27, 28, and 29, Brattleboro, Miss Sanderson with tent; September 27, 28, and 29, Northfield, Miss Hall; October 3, 4, 5, and 6, White River Junction, Miss Sanderson with tent.

BIG GATHERING HALL

Will Be Provided in Brattleboro's Community House Armory.

Brattleboro, Aug. 15.—The expected happened last week Friday evening when the town voted an appropriation of \$40,000 toward the building of the armory community house. This \$40,000, with \$50,000 from the state and \$15,000 from the war chest fund and a site given by George L. Dunham, worth at least \$15,000, will complete a plant for the use of the Vermont National Guard and the inhabitants of Brattleboro which will easily be worth \$125,000 at a cost to the town of not over \$40,000.

A room will be provided large enough for the holding of conventions. In this respect Brattleboro has been sadly lacking in the past and this new building will provide a much needed hall for such purposes. With the advent of woman suffrage another problem must be faced by the town of Brattleboro. The town or festival hall, where town meetings have been held for many years, can perhaps accommodate 700 or 800 voters.

Last year the number of poll tax payers, most of whom were voters, this year the number of poll tax payers, practically all of whom are voters, is 4,945, or more than double what it was last year. If a proportionate amount of women should attend the town meeting there is absolutely no place large enough to give them even standing room. The new building will be so arranged that town meetings can be held in it if it is advisable.

NORTH RANDOLPH

There will be a dance at North Randolph grange hall, Tuesday, Aug. 16, Carroll's orchestra.—adv.

BROOKFIELD

There will be a dance at North Randolph grange hall, Tuesday, Aug. 16, Carroll's orchestra.—adv.

NORTH CALAIS

Dance in Worcester town hall Thursday evening, Aug. 18, North Montpelier orchestra.—adv.

WORCESTER

Dance in Worcester town hall Thursday evening, Aug. 18, North Montpelier orchestra.—adv.

SOUTH ROYALTON

Miss Gladys Burnham of Quebec has been visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Tarbell and Mrs. Ellen Foss were in East Randolph Wednesday to visit their aunt, Mrs. Sally Camp, who is ninety-seven years old.

M. H. Fowler and family have moved to their new home in Sharon.

Supt. V. K. Brackett and family arrived home from Maine, Thursday.

Mrs. Ellen Foss, who has been stopping with her sister, Mrs. C. P. Tarbell, for some time, returned to her home in Tunbridge, Thursday.

A. C. Goutermarsh was in White River Junction on Friday.

Judge A. G. Whitman was called to New Hampshire, Friday on legal business.

Mrs. Clarence Webster, a former resident of this town, who has been visiting friends in town has returned to her home in California.

Mrs. Margaret Faneuf, daughter of Harriette, and little son, Earl, have closed their house here and gone to Massachusetts for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hibbard of Barton are visiting friends and relatives in town, stopping on their way home from a visit they have been making, their sons in Springfield, Mass.

Edmund Freeman of Hineckley, Me., his sister, Elizabeth, of Florida, and friend from New Jersey, are camping out in "The Pines" on the Dings' place.

Road Conditions.

"A writer in the Burlington News deploring the continued 'howl' about poor roads in Vermont and advises a line of publicity to secure a large number of medium sized hotels in various sections, where the summer vacationists are already coming to Vermont in large numbers and where they would be likely to come in greatly increased numbers if the accommodations were found adequate. It is a good suggestion. We might as well call attention to the fact that the Vermont road time-being at least and turn to some more needed line of publicity."—Barre Times.

The Barre Times has a legitimate interest in wishing to quiet the clamor about poor roads, because the approach to the Granite city from the north through Montpelier is so terrible that nothing but ignorance of the conditions or necessity would make a man go over the six or seven miles between Barre and the Capital city. Williams-town gulf, beautiful as it is, loses its attraction when one contemplates the journey required to reach it. Tourists who are wise will avoid Barre and will take the Northfield road which takes one through as beautiful bit of varied scenery as one could wish for.

This is not the fault of the Barre Times; there is nothing personal in it. It is the statement of a mere fact, and it makes no difference whether one keeps quiet about the conditions, for they became known through the mouth of month to month. Information to tourists indulge in. The truth is, we have long stretches of most excellent roads in Vermont, and then we have some miles of highways in a very bad condition. It is evident that large sums of money were at some time spent on the Montpelier-Barre road, but human nature is so constructed that even doubtful if maintenance would have accomplished real results, for at places repairs, in view of the traffic, would be short lived and extremely expensive. The heavy trucks have left furrows in the asphalt as deep as are ordinarily found in plowed land. The road was built for the traffic, or else the traffic has changed its nature since the road was made "permanent"—spare the word!

North of Montpelier to the turn off to Burlington through Williston, what was one fine highway has become indifferently good at its best and its worst makes it almost impossible to the ordinary car. The road board effect has become so exaggerated that all that is left for a motorist is to slow down to a creeping pace and then keep his mouth tightly closed for fear his teeth may rattle out. That is the way the Vermont highways go. On the main travel routes the good road outdistances the bad road many, many times over, but human nature is so constructed as to retain the most vivid impression of that which is bad. We average good, but we reach the average by combining excellent pieces with some that is abominable. Maintenance is neglected in spots. Washboard or no washboard, maintenance would have prevented the road from Montpelier north being anything but a pleasure. It will do no good to seek to play the ostrich about our roads, for they furnish their own publicity.—St. Albans Messenger.

Wakening World Consciousness.

Bernard M. Baruch is credited with, or accused of underwriting the amount of \$100,000 the Institute of World Politics at Williamsown, Mass., and he refuses to deny it, merely stating that any announcement should have come from President Garfield of Williams college. It is intimated that several New York bankers, including George Foster Peabody, John Tatlock, son of a devoted Presbyterian minister Thomas W. Lamont, son of a devoted Methodist minister, and E. Parmelee, have also assisted this movement.

Now without assuming the correctness or incorrectness of these rumors as to individuals, the Eagle does not hesitate to say that whoever planned or assisted what has been called not inaccurately a "World Forum" at a college headed by a son of one of America's prominent bankers, better than he knew. For he could not possibly have known that the earlier lectures in such course would bring out so much of stimulating comment and criticism as has developed already.

The fact is that as President Wilson feared and as he came to be convinced in 1920, Americans have a world-consciousness. They think in terms of American nationalism. The United States has, we believe, the best form of government on earth, all things being taken into consideration; but any country, at least any self-governing colony of Great Britain, can give no points on getting rid of 'lynching, or the checking of police brutality; or to maintaining personal liberty, or indeed preserving public order, or the art of proper scientific taxation. All of these are important functions or phases of government. We have not all that is worth having, nor have we any reason for scorning lessons from the statesmanship of other lands.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Faulty Electric Lamps a Serious Menace, Says Expert.

Faulty electrical installations and inadequate protection constitute a serious fire and dust explosion hazard in dusty industries, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. To show that fire and explosions may be caused by electric lamps, the specialists conducted a series of experiments in the laboratories of a large lamp manufacturing company.

All electric lamps in places where explosive dusts are present should, they say, be equipped with vaporproof globes, protected by heavy guards to prevent breakage. Many of the dangerous practices, such as the use of open wiring, drop cords, unprotected lights, etc., can be eliminated by modern installation methods. Explosions have occurred as a result of lowering into a bin an unprotected electric light attached to a cord, say the experts. The lamp may swing against the side of the bin and if the globe is broken the hot filament in the lamp is exposed for an instant and the surrounding dust cloud ignites.

"It is believed that any combustible dust," continues on account of the experiments, "if allowed to collect on the lamp in sufficiently thick layers and remain long enough will ignite. The ignition of the dust is probably due to the fact that the very chafy dusts collect on the globe, where they form a blanket which prevents radiation of the heat generated in the lamp and raises the temperature of the bulb to the ignition temperature of the dust. Some of the dust seems to melt or congeal and form on the globe a crust which does not burn readily. During the recent explosion prevention campaign about 20 cases were reported where explosion or fire was supposed to have been started by the ignition of dust which had settled on the lamp or by the accidental breaking of the electric lamp in dusty atmosphere."

"Under ordinary conditions, with the small lamps commonly used in plants and with free circulation of air about the globe, it is believed unlikely that fire will start readily. It is recommended, however, that all electric lamps be equipped with vaporproof globes. The straight-side vaporproof globe which prevents the accumulation of dust on the lamp be used to maintain a low temperature. The use of drop cords and the so-called extension, or portable, lamps is probably the most common and objectionable practice and should be eliminated so far as possible."

"In tests conducted at the Pittsburgh station of the bureau of mines a 32-candle power electric lamp was placed in a box of fine coal. In less than 30 minutes the bulb had burst and the coal dust was found to be on fire. Following this experiment a 16-candle power electric lamp was placed in a nail keg half filled with Pittsburgh coal dust. Eighteen minutes later small puffs of smoke issued from the keg and at the end of 32 minutes the dust smoldered steadily, continuing to burn ever after the lamp had been removed. As a result of these tests it was concluded that possibly dust explosions could be started by the breaking of an incandescent lamp in a dust cloud or by the ignition of dust which had settled on the lamp."

"Explosions were obtained with both vacuum and gas-filled lamps. The only exception was with the vacuum tungsten and carbon lamps of very low wattage. The failure to obtain an explosion with them was due probably to the character of the dust cloud and the manner in which the lamps were broken. Dust explosions and fires, therefore, can be caused by the breaking of an electric bulb."

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Does Business Education Pay?

YOU WILL PAY for a business training whether you get it or not.

Either you get it and capitalize on it as long as you live, or you will not get it and pay for it in opportunity lost.

You will pay for it in the smaller salary you will be obliged to accept.

You will pay for it in the harder work you will have to do.

You will pay for it in the long apprenticeship you will have to serve.

Sheldon Salesmanship is Taught in New England